

## Trotzky Asks Allies to Enter Peace Parleys

He Insists Germany Must Agree to Pact Without Annexations or Indemnities

## Von Kuehlmann and Czernin Are Ready

## Teuton Ministers Arrive at Brest-Litovsk to Discuss Peace

PETROGRAD, Dec. 17.—Count Czernin and Dr. von Kuehlmann, the Austrian and German foreign ministers, have notified Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, that they will be at Brest-Litovsk on Tuesday at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to begin negotiations for a general European peace. They invited Trotzky to attend, but the Bolshevik leader notified the delegates that he would be unable to arrange to go to Brest-Litovsk at that time. He authorized the Russian representatives at the first conference to make the following demand upon the Central Powers:

"Are you agreeable to make peace without annexations or contributions, and on the principle of the self-determination of nations?"

The Russian representatives were informed that if the Central Powers were willing to make peace soon, they must give a detailed answer to the question propounded by Trotzky.

Asks Allies to Join Parleys

The evening newspapers announce that Trotzky has sent a communication to the Allied ambassadors, which they have not received up to this time, notifying them of the armistice and of the beginning of peace negotiations and asking them to participate.

The communication states that Russia and the Central Powers will receive all the Allies with open arms, but if the Allies continue a policy of "sabotage" Russia will be forced to break the treaties made by the imperial government and to make a separate peace. Trotzky points out that the negotiations for an armistice already have reached definite results, and invites the Allies to state whether they wish peace or not.

Armistice Nearly Ended

Details of the scenes of the signing of the armistice show that up to Saturday afternoon the temper of the delegates was such that it appeared that the negotiations might be broken off. The German representatives suddenly displayed an attitude of compromise, and made only a few changes in the Russian draft. The agreement was signed at 6:45 o'clock Saturday evening. Immediately after the signing General von Hoffman, head of the German delegation, arose and said:

"We are no longer enemies, but friends."

"We never were enemies of democracy in any country," was the reply of the Russians. The German staff at Brest-Litovsk gave a triumphal dinner in the Russian capital.

Thousands of German war prisoners are coming from distant parts of Russia to Petrograd and a public meeting of enemy prisoners was held at Moscow Sunday for the purpose of electing a temporary committee to watch their interests.

The Germans long ago arranged to feed Russia with their manufactures at the earliest opportunity, which has now apparently come. Trading has begun on sections of the front, and the Germans are reported to be bartering very kind of manufactured goods for foodstuffs on a large scale. Orders are being taken in Petrograd for German goods, the shopkeepers promising that they will shortly be able to satisfy the demands of customers for commodities they have long been without.

Kerensky, With Army, Reported Near Petrograd; Bolsheviks Send Troops

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 18.—A report that former Premier Kerensky of Russia, supported by some thousands of troops, has appeared in the vicinity of Petrograd, is contained in a dispatch from Haparanda, in Sweden, at the Finnish frontier, to the "Berlingske Tidende." The Bolsheviks are said to have sent troops against him.

All advice which have been received recently regarding conditions in Russia have tended to show that the Bolsheviks were strengthening their position and were encountering little opposition, except on the part of Cossacks in Southern Russia.

After his escape from the capital Kerensky disappeared. He recently was said to be in hiding, in a place safe from his enemies.

Kaiser Took All Good Troops From the East

(By The Associated Press)

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES IN FRANCE, Dec. 17.—Before signing the armistice with Russia, Germany, according to numerous prisoners, withdrew all soldiers between the ages of twenty and thirty-five from the divisions of the Russian front. These were replaced by older men and recruits of the 1914 class, thus retaining the same formations on the Eastern front as in the past.

The divisions now occupying the Western front lines, consequently, are composed of the best fighting material at the disposal of Germany.

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## Meatless Day Is Ignored by Many in City

Big Hotels and a Few Lunch-rooms Observe Rule; Violators Called Disloyal

## U.S. Submarine Sunk by Sister Ship; 19 Lost

Ill Fated F-1 Rammed by F-3 in Home Waters, Daniels Announces

## Lieut. Montgomery Among 5 Survivors

Victim, of Hoodoo Type, Once Caught on Bottom of San Francisco Bay

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Nineteen lives were lost when the American submarine F-1 was rammed and sunk by submarine F-3 in home waters during a fog Monday afternoon.

The F-3 was undamaged and picked up five survivors of her victim. Secretary Daniels announced the disaster today in a brief statement which gave no further details.

Lieutenant A. E. Montgomery, commanding officer of the F-1, was among

## Teuton Aeros Bomb London And the Coast

Raiders Met With Heavy Fire—Kent and Essex Attacked

## Secretary Directs 3 Generals in War Board to Give Up Other Duties

WHEELER BECOMES Ordnance Chief

## Canal Builder Resumes Service as Head of Quartermaster's Branch

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Secretary Baker to-day moved forward the organization of his newly created war council by relieving from their present duties three of the five officers assigned to that body. This will leave them free to devote all their time to the council's task of coordinating all War Department activities in such a way that the time heretofore believed to be necessary for the sending to France of an army of sufficient size to insure the defeat of Germany will be materially reduced.

Mr. Baker announced that Major General George W. Goethals had been recalled to active duty and would become acting quartermaster general, releasing Major General Sharpe for service with the council. Major General Weaver will be relieved by Brigadier General Barrette, who becomes acting chief of coast artillery, and Major General William Crozier by Brigadier General Charles Wheeler, who becomes acting chief of ordnance.

General Bliss, chief of staff, and Major General Crowder, the other officers on the council, will retain their present positions, the former as chief of staff and the latter as judge advocate general and provost marshal general. General Bliss retires December 31 for age, but probably will continue on the council. Preparations being made to-day for the council indicated that General Crowder might be able to devote only a small part of his time hereafter to other duties.

Mr. Baker decided that offices of the council must be in the War Department Building itself, and offices now occupied by General Crozier, as chief of ordnance, probably will be used, the ordnance bureau being transferred to another building.

Mr. Baker indicated in his last war review that the Russian armistice has made it necessary for the United States to accelerate its war preparations. The gap in the Allied ranks vacated by Russia must be filled promptly, many officers here say, if the general situation shall continue as potential, balance of power in the United States and the Allies when the summer campaign reaches its height in 1918.

House Urges Haste

Members of the House mission which participated in the war conference in Paris are believed to have brought back a similar message. General Bliss is preparing a detailed report for the House, and there is little doubt that his report will lay stress on the need of haste in American preparation.

It is generally believed that the American representatives at the war conference made some definite statement as to what the United States would do and how long it would take to do it. The new council probably will undertake to make military strength pledged to the Allies at that time.

Secretary Baker would not discuss today General Bliss's successor as chief of staff. Many reports as to who would be the new chief have been current in the War Department, but the only public recognition Mr. Baker has given them was to say that a recent report that General Pershing was to be recalled to fill the post lacked any foundation.

Among officers mentioned for chief of staff have been Major General Hunter Liggett, John Morrison, Clarence Edwards, John E. Kuhn, Leonard Wood and other divisional commanders. Recently the possibility was suggested that General Crowder might be considered and from France has come a suggestion that Major General Peyton March might meet with approval among General Pershing's officers.

Senator Asks for Creel's Payroll

## War Councils Are Shaken; Crozier Shifted; Goethals Back; Senate Now Orders Ship and Railroad Inquiry

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The following statement was made to-day by Representative Medill McCormick after his appearance before the Senate committee that is investigating the War Department:

"There are some things which I said to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs of which I cannot at this time speak for publication, but I am ready to say, with the consent of the chairman of the committee, that I told the committee that neither the French nor the Italians have any artillery to spare. The British, who in proportion to their front have more guns by far than either of their Western Allies, according to their chief military authorities, will not have guns enough until next spring. The guns which the French give us, they give us because the immediate necessities of our little army in France are even greater than their own."

"General Petain said to me: 'Make guns. Send us guns and ammunition rather than steel billets. We are grateful for the little force you have sent us. The echo of its footfalls carried hope to every hearth in France, but as it grows there must be a period when we shall be taxed to supply it. While its numbers slowly increase you Americans, who are a great industrial people, must see that this war is an industry of destruction. You will understand how urgent it is to send us guns, "middle heavies," and shells, in order that we may be armed to win victories and to defend ourselves so that some of us may be alive to fight by your side when at last America is ready.'"

"The Italian army when I was on the Carso and in the Trentino had some-

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thing less than one-quarter as many guns as the British and French armies combined, although there was no great difference in the length of the fronts. In Italy they suffered from a shortage of ammunition, which limited the extent of their advance toward Trieste and the road to Laibach.

"The "middle heavy" is to this war what the steam shovel was to Panama. If we make guns enough and transport them to Europe before the spring of 1919 we ought to win this war without terrible losses. Without the guns we shall lose the men and may lose the war."

"I believe that Hurley is going to solve the shipping problem. Therefore the most urgent thing we have to do is to build guns and to manufacture ammunition. We must build for ourselves and the Allies 25,000 cannon. That is not a figure summoned from my inner consciousness. It is the estimate of the best military opinion in Europe. But apparently we shall have produced practically no guns within a year after our declaration of war."

"It seems evident enough that we must create a department of munitions, just as the French and the English have done. The task of organizing armies and forging weapons of destruction was too much even for the great Kitchener, so Lloyd George, perhaps the greatest of the public servants among the enemies of Germany, was put to the task of organizing the manufacturing of ammunition and guns. In France the Minister of Munitions when I was there was Loucheur, one of the ablest industrial organizers in the country."

"The problem of gun and munition making is so big that even the ablest industrial executive in America will find he is taxed to the ultimate in directing of victory and cannon are the weapons by which it must be won. We must make guns enough in time to win."

GORGAS FINDS LACK OF CLOTHING AND BAD SANITATION IN CAMPS

## Surgeon General Tells Baker Camp Hospitals Are Not Equipped to Treat Pneumonia, Measles and Other Epidemic Diseases

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Insufficient clothing, overcrowding and bad sanitary conditions are held largely responsible for disease epidemics at Camp Bowie, Texas; Camp Funston, Kansas; Camp Doniphan, Oklahoma, and Camp Sevier, South Carolina, by Surgeon General Gorgas in reports to Secretary Baker, made public to-day, on the result of his personal inspection of the camps.

With the exception of Funston, none of the camp base hospitals has been completed, General Gorgas says, and this is handicapping the medical officers in treating patients. He recommends the rushing of this work, particularly the installation of plumbing.

General Gorgas points out that practically all the disease is brought to the camps by incoming men, and recommends the establishment of observation camps for all newcomers. To aid sanitary conditions he recommends that fifty square feet of floor space be furnished for each man at all camps. In some cases now only twenty feet is provided.

Winter Clothing Supplied

Steps to remedy existing unfavorable conditions have been taken by division commanders as far as possible, the reports say, while winter clothing is being supplied as rapidly as received. Lack of warm garments during the cold weather of the late fall is believed by General Gorgas to have contributed largely to the spread of pneumonia.

At Camp Bowie, where the 36th Guard Division is training, General Gorgas reported forty-one deaths during the last month from pneumonia out of 409 cases admitted to the hospital. About 2,900 cases of measles have developed in the same length of time.

"There is a great deal of uneasiness and criticism among the people with regard to conditions here, which are worse from the sanitary point of view than in any other of the camps I have visited," General Gorgas says.

"The base hospital is unfinished, without water, plumbing or sewerage. I recommend that telegraphic instructions be sent to the division commander at once to put in plumbing, water and sewer connections."

Immediate Action Urged

"I think the recommendations I have made will tend to correct the existing sanitary errors, but I cannot urge too strongly that they be put into effect at once. The camp sites and surroundings are all that can be desired. The troops and general conditions are good, with the exception of such conditions as relate to the epidemic diseases."

At Camp Funston, in the 39th Na-

## Nation Faces Big Reorganization as Result of Investigation Exposures

Country Is Misled By Military Men

## France Cannot Spare Guns for Pershing, McCormick Tells Senators

By C. W. Gilbert

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—To-day was electric.

The Senate ordered two investigations—one into the Shipping Board and one into the railroad situation.

The Senate Military Affairs Committee listened to the testimony of Representative Medill McCormick, who has just returned from France, to the effect that France has no surplus of machine guns or artillery, but is arming us out of a supply that is not sufficient for its own needs. Mr. McCormick quoted General Petain as begging us to send France guns. The general said France would soon be taxed to supply our troops over there.

Richard Henry Gatling, son of the inventor of the Gatling gun, told the committee that ordnance experts the world over were astounded at the blunders made by our ordnance bureau in failing to adopt the Enfield unchanged, and with it the Lewis gun unchanged.

The continued sensational testimony before the Military Affairs Committee of the Senate, the renewal of the scandal in the Shipping Board, where the resignation of Admiral Harris proved that the Goethals-Denman—Capps-Hurley controversy is still going on; the unanimity of the Senate, without regard to politics, in its determination to inquire into the failure to build ships, all together made men feel that at last the long expected explosion had taken place.

The truth that is coming out now and that will come out as a result of the shipping, coal and railroad investigations will force a reorganization here.

It will be made plain to the whole country that it is impossible to go on with the loose assemblage of utterly unrelated bureaus, in the hands, for the most part, of inferior men, which has produced the failures that impartial investigations are now revealing.

No one doubts here now that the nation is on the eve of a big reorganization.

Sensational Testimony Heard by Senators; Country Is Misled

The Senators who heard the testimony to-day before the Military Affairs Committee felt the importance of the occasion. They described that testimony as more sensational than any yet heard. Much of it is not disclosed, for it was given in secret session, but enough was made public to show that the military authorities have utterly misled the country in fostering the belief that the French had an overproduction of artillery and could easily arm our force with machine guns and light and heavy field guns until we were able next summer or in the spring of 1919 to arm our own men. Representative McCormick dispelled that illusion. Instead of having an overproduction of guns, the French are crying to us to make guns for them, guns and ammunition, specifically, not steel billets, but the finished product.

Mr. McCormick had visited the French and British and Italian fronts. He was on the stand before the committee for several hours and told of conversations he had had with General Petain, with Field Marshal Haig, with the British and with the French commanders of artillery and with General Pershing. In a statement issued to the press after the hearing was over, Mr. McCormick quotes General Petain upon the difficulty of sup-

## GOING TO CONVERT THE CANNIBALS

